

14.2.2021

BILKENT UNIVERSITY
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPT.



CS202 HOMEWORK 1 SECTION 2
SORTING AND ALGORITHM EFFICIENCY

ZÜBEYİR BODUR

21702382

Spring 2021

1. Question 1

a) Part a

From the Big-O definition, if

$5n^3 + 4n^2 + 10 = O(n^4)$, then

$$5n^3 + 4n^2 + 10 \leq cn^4$$

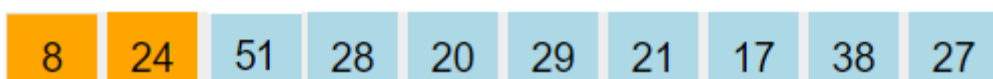
for some c and n_0 when $n \geq n_0$. If we choose:

- $n_0 = 1$ and $c = 19$: $19 \leq 19$
- $n_0 = 2$ and $c = 5$: $66 \leq 80$
- $n_0 = 3$ and $c = 3$: $181 \leq 243$
- $n_0 = 4$ and $c = 1$: $373 \leq 512$

... and so on

b) Part b

i. Insertion Sort



8	24	51	28	20	29	21	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	24	51	28	20	29	21	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	24	28	51	20	29	21	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	24	28	51	20	29	21	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	24	28	51	20	29	21	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	24	28	20	51	29	21	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	24	20	28	51	29	21	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	24	28	51	29	21	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	24	28	51	29	21	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	24	28	51	29	21	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	24	28	29	50	21	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	24	28	29	51	21	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	24	28	29	51	21	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	24	28	29	21	51	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	24	28	21	29	51	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	24	21	28	29	51	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	21	24	28	29	51	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	21	24	28	29	51	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	21	24	28	29	51	17	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	21	24	28	29	17	51	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	21	24	28	17	29	51	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	21	24	17	28	29	51	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	21	17	24	28	29	51	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	17	21	24	28	29	51	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	17	20	21	24	28	29	51	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	17	20	21	24	28	29	51	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	17	20	21	24	28	29	51	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	17	20	21	24	28	29	38	51	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	17	20	21	24	28	29	38	51	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	17	20	21	24	28	29	38	51	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	17	20	21	24	28	29	38	27	51
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	17	20	21	24	28	29	27	38	51
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

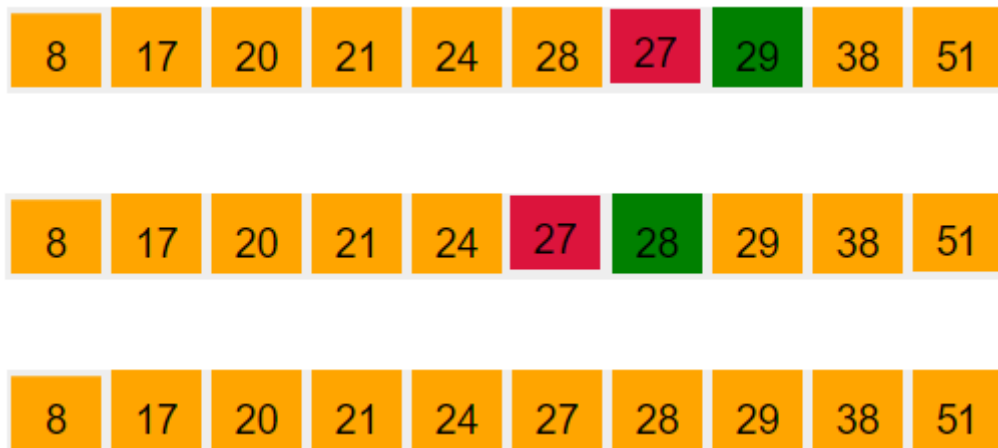
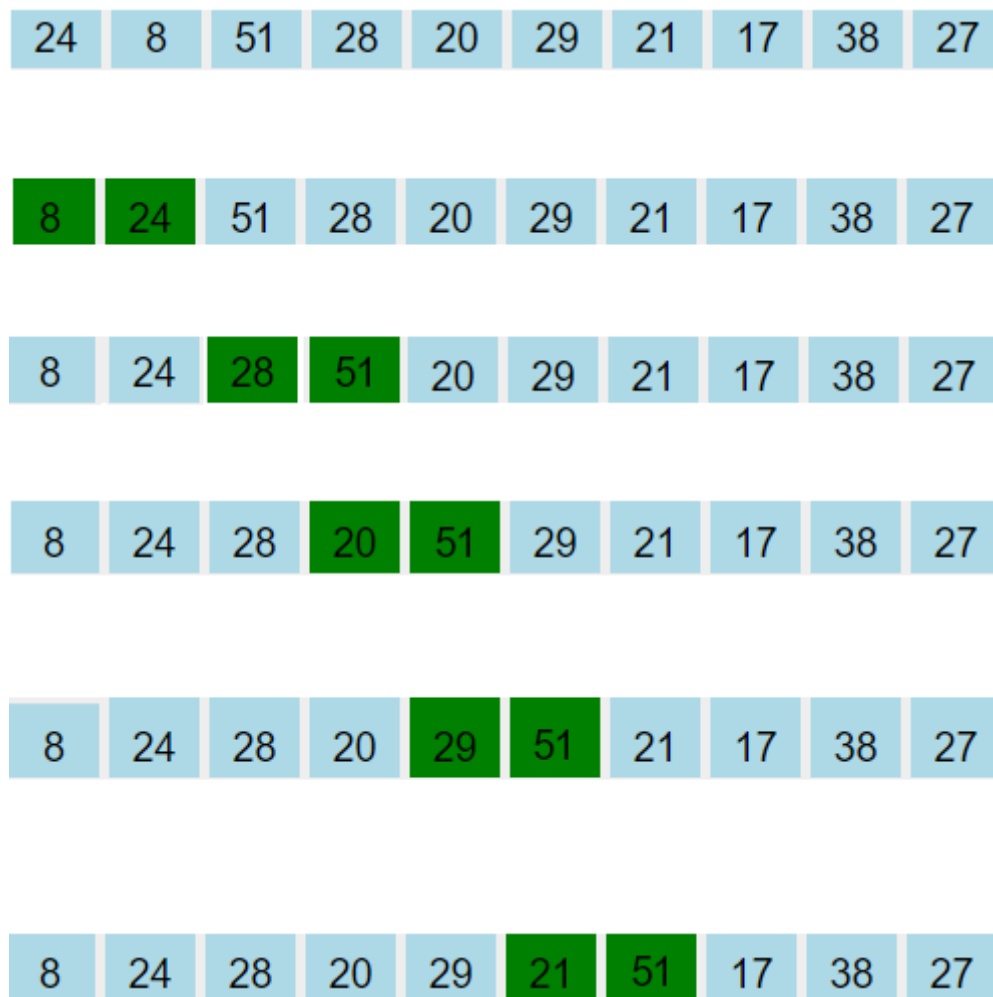


Figure 2: Algorithm tracing for insertion sort. All swap operations are shown.

ii. Bubble Sort



8	24	28	20	29	21	17	51	38	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	24	28	20	29	21	17	38	51	27
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	24	28	20	29	21	17	38	27	51
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	24	20	28	29	21	17	38	27	51
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	24	20	28	21	29	17	38	27	51
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	24	20	28	21	17	29	38	27	51
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	24	20	28	21	17	29	27	38	51
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	24	28	21	17	29	27	38	51
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	24	21	28	17	29	27	38	51
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	24	21	17	28	29	27	38	51
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	20	24	21	17	28	27	29	38	51
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

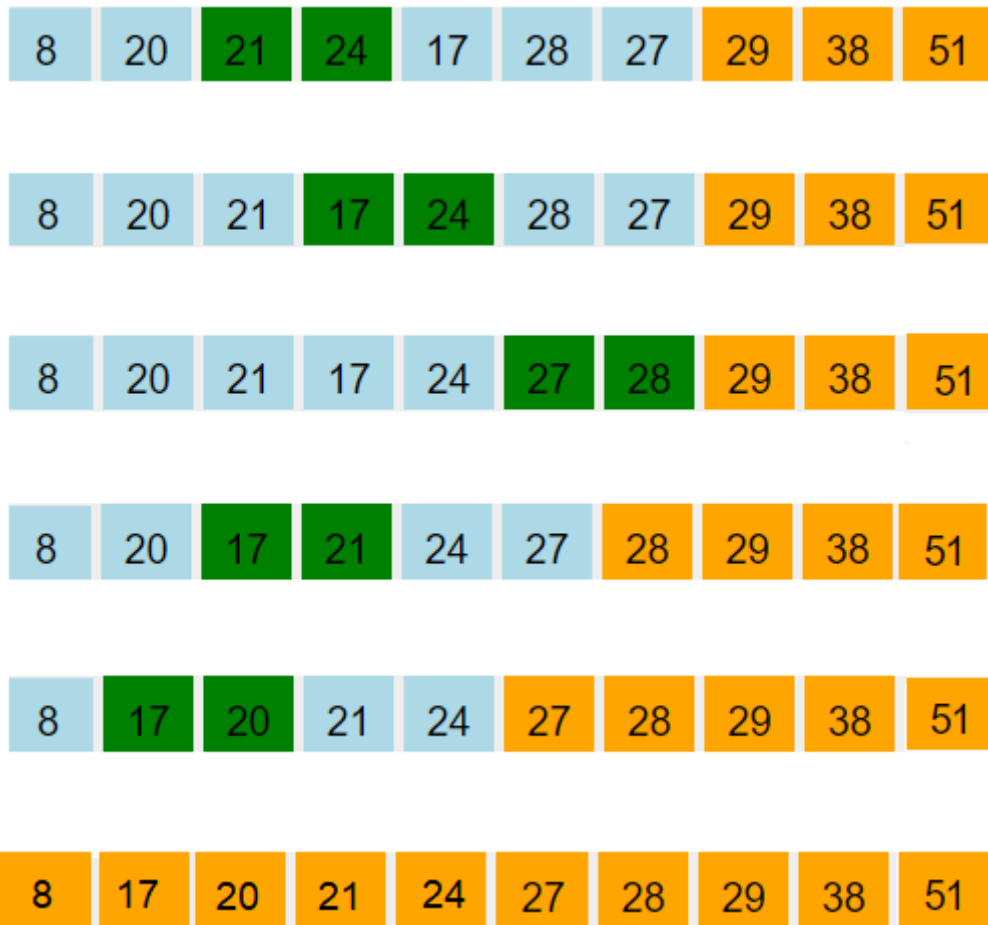


Figure 2: Algorithm tracing for bubble sort. Only bubbles containing swap operations are shown.

2. Output of the Program in Question 2

```
[zubeyir.bodur@dijkstra hwl]$ ./hwl
= INITIAL TESTING =

before sorting : [12, 7, 11, 18, 19, 9, 6, 14, 21, 3, 17, 20, 5, 12, 14, 8]
-----
Analysis of Selection Sort
Array Size      compCount      moveCount
16              120              45
after sorting : [3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 12, 14, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21]
before sorting : [12, 7, 11, 18, 19, 9, 6, 14, 21, 3, 17, 20, 5, 12, 14, 8]
-----
Analysis of Merge Sort
Array Size      compCount      moveCount
16              46              128
after sorting : [3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 12, 14, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21]
before sorting : [12, 7, 11, 18, 19, 9, 6, 14, 21, 3, 17, 20, 5, 12, 14, 8]
-----
Analysis of Quick Sort
Array Size      compCount      moveCount
16              45              66
after sorting : [3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 12, 14, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21]
Analysis for Radix Sort
before sorting : [12, 7, 11, 18, 19, 9, 6, 14, 21, 3, 17, 20, 5, 12, 14, 8]
after sorting : [3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 12, 14, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21]
```

```
= EXPERIMENT FOR RANDOM ORDER =

Please wait for at least 10 seconds...
-----
Analysis of Selection Sort
Array Size      Elapsed time (ms)      compCount      moveCount
6000            90                    17997000       17997
10000           250                   49995000       29997
14000           490                   97993000       41997
18000           810                   161991000      53997
22000           1220                  241989000      65997
26000           1700                  337987000      77997
30000           2260                  449985000      89997
-----
Analysis of Merge Sort
Array Size      Elapsed time (ms)      compCount      moveCount
6000            2.04918              67827          151616
10000           3.78788              120545         267232
14000           5.49451              175370         387232
18000           7.24638              232044         510464
22000           8.92857              290049         638464
26000           10.2041              349302         766464
30000           12.1951              408667         894464
-----
Analysis of Quick Sort
Array Size      Elapsed time (ms)      compCount      moveCount
6000            1.51976              87053          135855
10000           2.85714              154417         233724
14000           3.90625              214928         315528
18000           5.31915              311293         449340
22000           6.66667              364933         583128
26000           8.06452              457887         663411
30000           9.43396              530871         824472
-----
Analysis of Radix Sort
Array Size      Elapsed time (ms)
6000            3.01205
10000           5
14000           7.04225
18000           8.77193
22000           10.6383
26000           12.8205
30000           15
```

Figure 3: Experiment for random order

```
= EXPERIMENT FOR ASCENDING ORDER =
```

Please wait for at least 10 seconds...

Analysis of Selection Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time (ms)	compCount	moveCount
6000	90	17997000	17997
10000	250	49995000	29997
14000	490	97993000	41997
18000	810	161991000	53997
22000	1210	241989000	65997
26000	1690	337987000	77997
30000	2260	449985000	89997

Analysis of Merge Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time (ms)	compCount	moveCount
6000	1.3587	39152	151616
10000	2.40385	69008	267232
14000	3.52113	99360	387232
18000	4.54545	130592	510464
22000	5.68182	165024	638464
26000	6.75676	197072	766464
30000	7.69231	227728	894464

Analysis of Quick Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time (ms)	compCount	moveCount
6000	83.3333	17997000	0
10000	233.333	49995000	0
14000	455	97993000	0
18000	760	161991000	0
22000	1130	241989000	0
26000	1580	337987000	0
30000	2110	449985000	0

Analysis of Radix Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time (ms)
6000	0.884956
10000	1.92308
14000	2.60417
18000	3.40136
22000	4.23729
26000	4.80769
30000	5.31915

Figure 4: Experiment for ascending order

```
= EXPERIMENT FOR DESCENDING ORDER =
```

Please wait for at least 10 seconds...

Analysis of Selection Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time (ms)	compCount	moveCount
6000	90	17997000	17997
10000	250	49995000	29997
14000	490	97993000	41997
18000	810	161991000	53997
22000	1210	241989000	65997
26000	1690	337987000	77997
30000	2260	449985000	89997

Analysis of Merge Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time (ms)	compCount	moveCount
6000	1.32626	36656	151616
10000	2.43902	64608	267232
14000	3.52113	94256	387232
18000	4.7619	124640	510464
22000	5.61798	154208	638464
26000	6.84932	186160	766464
30000	7.8125	219504	894464

Analysis of Quick Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time (ms)	compCount	moveCount
6000	166.667	17997000	27000000
10000	470	49995000	75000000
14000	920	97993000	147000000
18000	1520	161991000	243000000
22000	2280	241989000	363000000
26000	3180	337987000	507000000
30000	4230	449985000	675000000

Analysis of Radix Sort

Array Size	Elapsed time (ms)
6000	0.888099
10000	1.89394
14000	2.6455
18000	3.40136
22000	4.20168
26000	4.9505
30000	5.55556

Figure 5: Experiment for descending order

3. Question 3

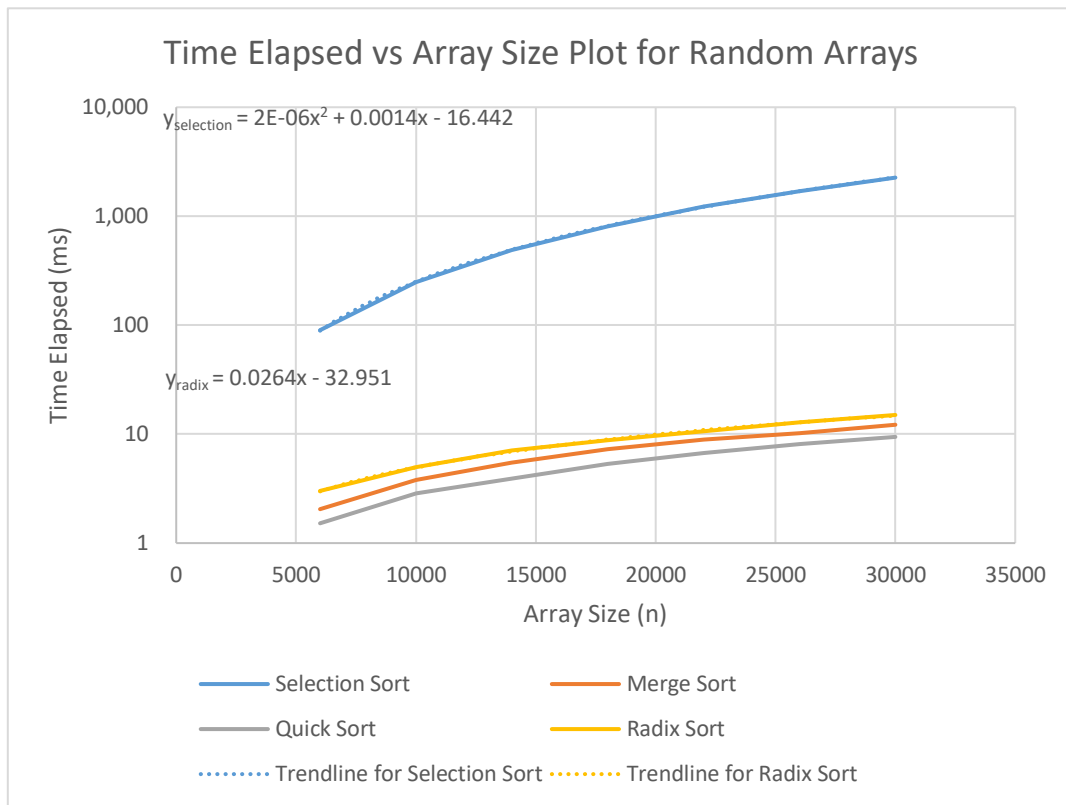


Figure 6: Plot of Time Elapsed vs Array Size for Arrays Containing Randomly Generated Numbers

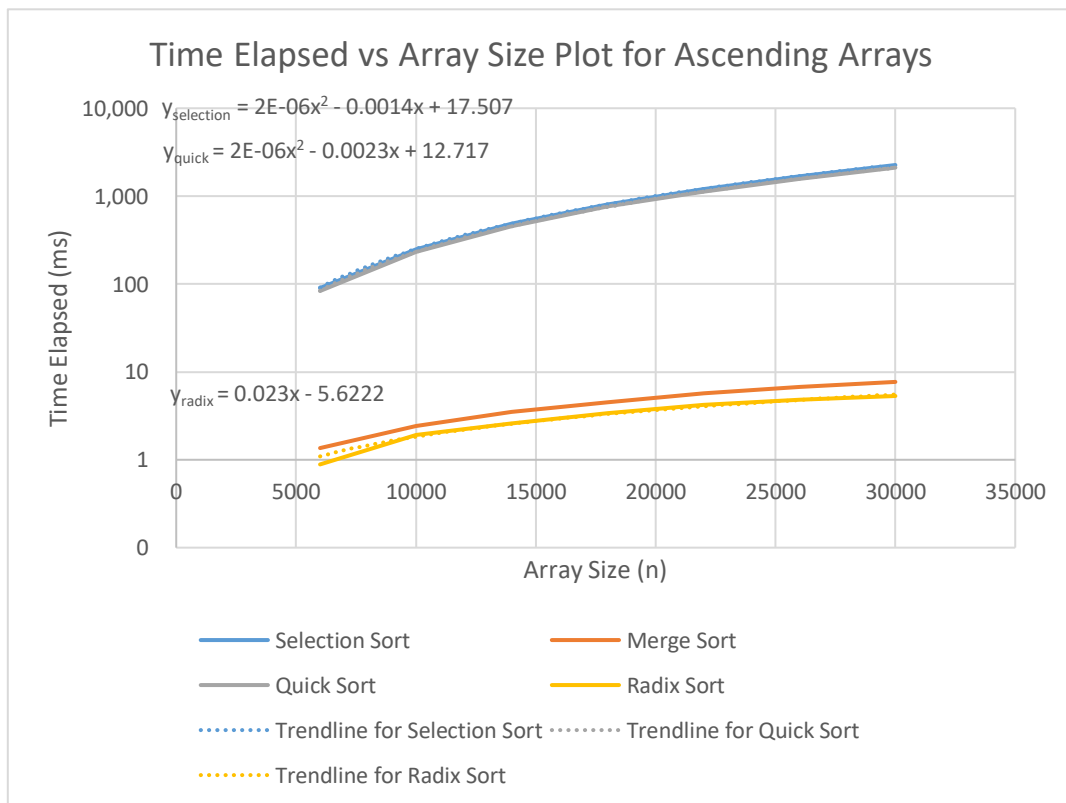


Figure 7: Plot of Time Elapsed vs Array Size for Sorted Arrays in Ascending Order

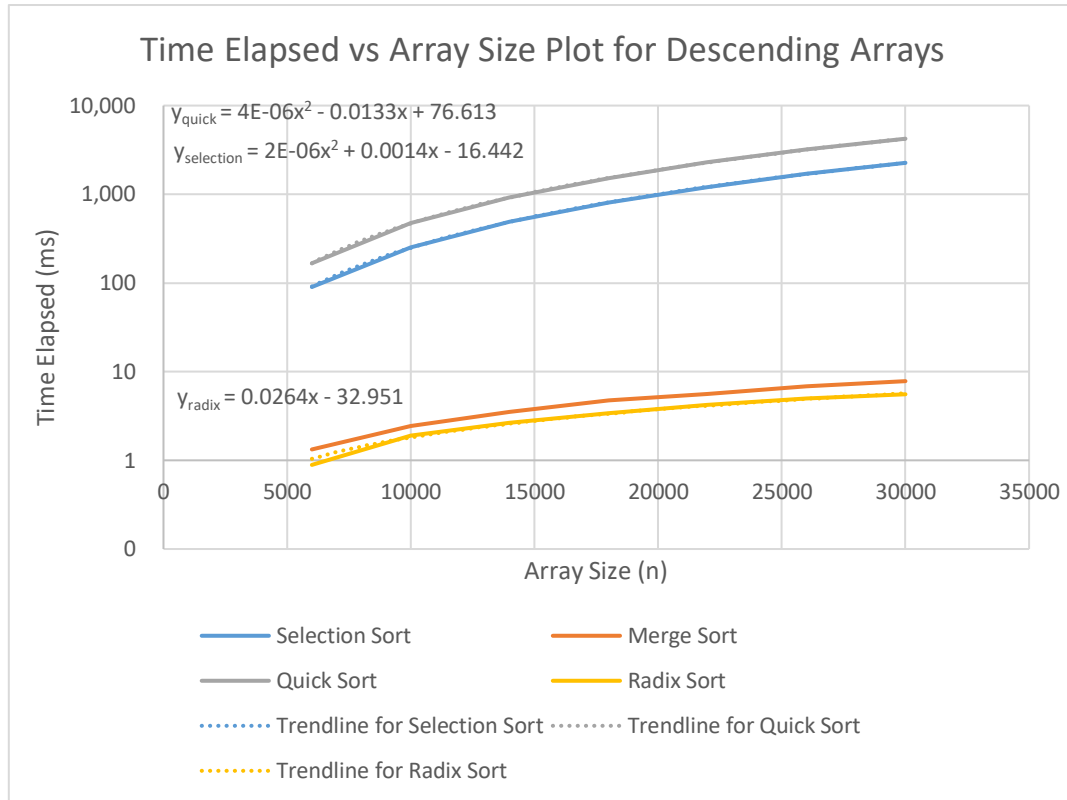


Figure 8: Plot of Time Elapsed vs Array Size for Sorted Arrays in Descending Order

From the trendlines generated from the experimental results, we can see that our theoretical efficiency of radix sort and selection sort is represented in same complexity in Big-O notation.

- Selection sort executed in exact same efficiency in three different experiments. We can see this from the output of the program. We can also observe that the experimental value for the time complexity of selection sort was also $\theta(n^2)$, as in theoretical value.
- Radix sort is $\theta(n)$ if d is constant. For the sorted arrays, d is constant as it's either 4 or 5. For the random arrays, the randomness of d didn't affect the outcome significantly. In fact, d has a maximum value as we are using int type for the arrays. In this case, maximum element is 2.147.483.647, meaning that d is maximum 10. Therefore, d has an upper bound of a constant number, meaning we can take d as a constant too. In fact, the output of the program and the graphs also tell us that radix sort

has linear time complexity. However, we can't conclude that radix sort is $\theta(nd)$ from this experiment.

- Quick sort is slightly more efficient than merge sort if the array is not sorted; though this difference is really small. For their experimental complexity, all we can say is that they are smaller than $\theta(n^2)$, and larger than $\theta(n)$, from the experiment for random arrays. This also holds for the theoretical average time complexity for both algorithms, which is $\theta(n \log n)$.

- Merge sort's efficiency is the same for sorted arrays and randomly generated arrays.

- Quick sort is as efficient as selection sort if the array is already sorted in ascending order. This happens because we choose the first item as the pivot, which is the worst case of quick sort, where the first item is the pivot and the array is already sorted. If the array is sorted in descending order, quick sort is even slower than selection sort.